THE WAR IN GEORGIA

Shermon's Pursue of Hood Shermon's Return to stla ta- toud man strong the Tennesses.

CORRESPONDENCE OF TRE-CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

ROME, (GA.) OCTOBER 30, 1864. In this momentica quiet succeed ng the tug of merching (... fighting there is been none) after the clusive Hood, who is new strempting, in another quarter, the rather jocular performance of fin king an army too large to fight I propose to give a brief resume of the movements of Sherman in pursuit, up to this time; and possibly to indicate that Shermen is not only master of the situation, but pre paring to give the rebel commander a robust Roland for his enfectied Oliver. The events in this direction that will transpire within the next six weeks ought to be quite un que. Before, however, pursuing our portentous hint further I will give a running account of the movements of Sherman's army frem Atlanta after Hood, and back againfor your readers are informed that by the time this reaches their eye several of his corps will be once more in the Gate City. I have not seen published the route of Sherman in his pursuit of Hood; indeed, previous to this moment it was not altogether developed that it was at so end. But no doubt can exist that it is so new. We have evidence in the movements of troops, just inaugurated, that Sherman's large army is not to keep up a steru chase after Hood's comparatively small one. What these movements are I shall say when their turn for relation comes up.

A SKETCH OF SHERMAN'S PURSUIT OF HOOD.

During the last week in September it became known. through Gen. Garraid, whose cavalry was scouting in the veinity of Sandtown, that the rebels had moved in considerable force from Lovejoy's, on the Macon road through Palmetto, on the Atlanta and Montgomery road, to the Chattahoochie river, and were laying a pontoon bridge near Campbelltown, and crossing the river. The pre sumption was that it was a move to facilitate and cover return of the cavalry under Wheeler and Forrest who were at that time operating in the vicinity of Athens.

Alabama. But the weight of the enemy soon indicated somethic g of greater coment, and it was suspected that a bell and tormidable attack was to be made on our communications.

On Tuesday, September 27th, three divisions of the army were sent to the rear, it being understood that they were tined for Rome. Later the force moving up the rail road was increased

on Saturday afternoon, October 1, the first and fourth divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps—Gen. Fuller's and Gen Belknap's, under command of Gen. Ransom—started on a reconnoissance toward Fairburn Station. The enemy was found at and beyond Fairburn in force. Our men retired and reached camp early on Monday morning. The result was that before the troops returned to camp the Army of the Tennessee had orders to store all sur plus baggage in Atlanta and be ready to march on Tues day morning.

We were all much excited, for the rebels had posses

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sion of the road north of Big Shanty Station, and was de roying it Those who came from Marietta reported that clouds of smoke could be seen from Mount Kenesaw for miles on the read; that the rebels had their two best corps, commanded by Beauregard, and that we would be compelled to give up Atlants, the prize of our summer's campaign. But the army was remarkably free from ex-ottement. True, we have not yet all the rest we wanted, and were daily expecting the long looked for paymaster; but the men were confident that Gen. Shermon was equa to any strategy of the enemy, and that if we could the rebe a north of the river they would have a bad time getting back.

as we marched from East Point on Tuesday, passing along the outskirts of Atlanta, and saw the heavy works which the rebels had construct d for the defence of the ci y, and our men, as busy as ants, constructing a shorter f earthworks within them, we felt that Atlanta would be safe in the keeping of the Twentieth Corps The I wenty-third Corps, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, of the Army of the Cum'serland, had preceded the the Tennessee Nord'il we lest because Thomas re onle, Legar, and Blair were away, for Gens. Cox, Saries, Destribus, and Romoon were tried leasers. We heard that the railroad br. dge at the Chattah ochie river had been swept out by the flood, but we had forded i once, and were ready to do so again. The rain poured cown upon us; the b oracs and mules ground under their berreits, for they were without corn and oats, and numbers of them died from overwork, but we tolled along th - woyside oc, after pearly sa hard a march as we made cu ing the former campaign, we found ourselves reating, bu twalill g, alorg the roads lasting out of Marietta cut t e 7 b and 8th of October our army came up to

e e . Mountair, a d, fi dong the rebels in force, orders the steel of a tack them early on the 5th. But, re-. . . . a . g . . . t, a d on be a ternoon of the 5th shermen Kontanw to Big Shanty, a distance of sever o re leht miles

. . . bave been the design to remain here thron the content bloods, October 10th, the whole army was on the content bloods, October 10th, the whole army was on the content on the content of b tre ral one brough aflat one and over the Aflatona at dover the Etowa river. On the morning of the 12th o coher Sherman pass d through Kingston, and comped out seven mile a trem Rome. On the text day (October 3) we write, an on the march pressing hastily toward Re-Ca Portions of the srmy struck the railroad near Adars the, and were transported to Resace, seventeen miles i tau, by cars, for which purpose seven or eight trains e e constantly running.
On the 15th the aim, now massed around Ressea, wa

prahed veel, the ceventeen b, ritteenth, and Twenty hald Corps moving directly through Soake Cre k Gap falls wed by the Fourteenth Corps, after it had made a de tour to the north. The Fourth Corps crossed the Chatta Louga Ridge near Daiton. At Soake Creek Gap we drev blood for the first and only time during the pursuit, our conuclies numbering about thirty, confined to the Twenty bith Indiana and parts of the Sixty-third Onio and Sixty fourth Illinois. Sanke Creek Gap is very narrow, and the enemy have

worked like beavers to obstruct it. They felled thousand of trees for that purpose, and, though our engineer corps was accounted in removing the obstructions by heavy details, we probably lost a day by the delay. Previous to this time we were so close upon Hood that it was not impossible to have badgered a fight out of him. On Monday, October 16th, the army, with the exception

of the Iwenty-third Corps, which made a detour through the armutchy Valley, moved through Ship's Gap, and heading south, passed straight on through Summerville, a village about twenty five miles west of Calboun, on the Arienta ratiroad. The supply trains took a road leading

down Taylor's Ridge, On the night of the 20th the whole army was united a Pagicaville, (Alabama,) a village about twenty-five miles directly west of Rome, and about ten miles north of the Coose river. Up to this time we had followed Hood with all the speed possible, but he having a sufficient margin crossed the Cooss river at Blue Mountain, and fortified the southern bank. On the 97th our army marched south from Eaglesville about five miles, and deploying into line en-camped some two or three miles from the Cooss river.

From the 21st to the 28th our army remained in this po sitton-the enemy having disappeared in the mean tim from the south bank of the Coosa river, and after making a detour to the west have turned north again, aiming ev

dently at Decatur or that vicinity.

As it has become evident that oberman does not intend to fellow mood any further with his main army, and as he is equally indisposed to remain idle, events of a startling na-ture may be looked for from this department.

The marching since the lat of October has been very heavy, but the men are in better condition than if they had remained at Atlants, a prey to camp ennui. The spirit during the entire pursuit has been almost Jolly. The men had, of course, the most emphatic confidence in their ability to whip Hood wherever cornered, and they have lived luxuriantly upon the fat vallies west of the Chatooga Meunians which have not felt war before. Full rations of crackers, coffee, and sugar have been issued to our troops curring the marches. For the rest they have had fresh mu ton, beet, pork, and poultry, abundance of sweet potouce, and mue conteens in ten are significant y smeared with sorahum molasses, which flows pienteously in every farm ouse. Sperman issued an order during the march oricing the men to forage liberally, but in no case to and there has been out little inir agement on the last. have evidence-yea, opiled proof-that the army bill of late for October is commandably attractive in extent

courses and cheapness of reckoungs. Stermen intend d, in case Hood attempted to strike his communications, to throw back heavy reinforcements at any needed point by rail, and be could have prevented the cests ucts not his ratiroed near Big Shanty and the attack at Allatoons had not a treatet carried away two spans of the railroad bridge over the Chattaboochie just as he was prepaint to had a large number of trains with troops for Att uta. This break in the bridge cut off his trains, and he was consequently forced to march his columns to the r ar. At it was, however, Hood get off badly whipped at Allat one, and committed no very serious damages on the railroad. So, perhaps, after all, the freshet is not to be

u ibureday night, October 27, the break in the At lante rantoad was up, and on the 25th thirteen heavy trains passed is by Atlanta. A band of guerrillas, near Adairs. ville, have fired on several trains, but have been chased off by the train guards. On the night of the 29th, they at-

tacked a trahr about ten P. M. Gen. Elhott, who was on board, took command of about one hundred seldiers and pulckly drove the bushwhackers from their ambuscade. here are the only attempts at interruption since the re

opening of the road.

The promise made Hood's army by Jeff. Davis renders it necessary that their "feet should again press the soil of Tennessee" To compass this important pedal necessity. Hood no doubt is endeavoring to cross. We have good evidence that he has all of his three corps with him. In the mean time the militis of Georgia, their sorghum gathered, are being remarshalled to drive the Twentieth Corps from Atlanta, probably by a grand flanking movement, for

which militis are admirably calculated

Now, Sherman is averse to permit Hood to have the planning of his fall campaign; and so, day before yester-day, he broke up camp, west of Rome, and, while the took up the line for Chattaneogs, the threaded south-ward for Atlanta, where they will arrive November 1st

Sherman, therefore, ignores the existence of Hood's army to the extent of five heavy corps, which, we may be sure will not be idle. The Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley, will be in Decatur, Alabama, by the time this reaches you. It proceeds on foot, via Lafayette and Kossville, to Chattanoogs, where trains for Decatur await it.

The paymasters have reached Atlanta, and will pay the troops there before they embark in any further movement The late pursuit has convinced Sherman that he can move great distance into the enemy's territory and subsist mainly on 10: aging.

Hood hereafter will fight troops under command of Gen.

Thomas, (who is still at Nashville,) if he fights at all; and there can be nothing comforting to the enemy in the statement that he will find an army of United States soldiers competent to prevent him treading the soil of Tennesse

There are many items affeat relating to Sherman's nev move from Atlanta, which are manifestly unripe for publieation. You shall have them all in due season, though ! fear that you may get them through rebel sources b you receive full details from your special correspondents.
In conclusion, allow me to say, in the first place, the this town (Rome) was not captured by the rebels. In the second place, permit me to add, they did not attack it; and last, were not nearer in force than thirty miles.

MOVEMENTS OF HOOD'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. NASHVILLE, (TENN.) NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

The military situation here is one which, if not important, at least keeps us on the rack of anxiety. Before this letter can reach you, the problem as to whether Hood's army is or is not crossing the Tennessee will be definitely olved. At present it is only certain that some rebels have crossed in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, near Florence and Bainbridge; that our troops have had several smart brushes with the rebel cavalry; that said cavalry have sucseeded well in covering the movements of the rebel inantry force; that important movements having reference to rebel operations have taken place, and that ne alarm is felt in military circles as to the result, whatever the extent of the threatened invasion may be.

Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau left for the scene of hostilities yesterday. His name will be a tower of strength to us it there should be a collision between our forces and the ebels, and his very presence will do much to inspire conidence in our ability to successfully meet the foe

Unauthenticated reports tell us that Hood was known to be in the vicinity of Town creek yesterday, with sixty pieces of artillery and troops in proportion; and a battle was almost predicted yesterday upon the fact that, late in the evening, heavy artillery firing was heard down the river, below Decatur. Col. Morgan, with the Fourteenth United htates colored infantry, has been fighting the en emy's cavalry in that vicinity, and may have had another brush, which would account for said firing. I think the est thing we can do for a day or two is to cease specula ting and wait for the facts.

In the mean time it is best for us not to be too certain

of any thing At present, I think it scarcely probable that Hood can venture on so desperate an enterprise as the invasion of Tennessee. But the rebels feel that they have lost prestige every where, and that they must do some thing to restore it. It is easy for us to say that Hood will not dare attempt any thing of the kind, because, if he does, our main army in his rear will follow him up and in evitably crush him, and that he, being smart enough to understand this, will not venture himself on this side the iver. But who knows where our main army is? I confees I don't. May be it is not after Hood at all. Hood doubtless knows whether it is or not. If it is immediately in his rear, then he is too smart to undertake a crossing under such circumstances, and we shall have no battles of serious import here If it does not threaten him immediately, then he may or may not cross, according as he con-ceives himself able or unable to cope with and overpower

ceives himself able or unable to cope with and overpower the force which will inevitably meet him in front. One report among the thousand which reached this city to-day declares that Heod has only made a feint of coming into Middle Tenne-see: that he will really cross the river much lower down; that he will unite his forces with those of Forcest; that the combined infantry and cavalry will clean out Memphis and all West Tennessee, and the proceed to invade West Kentucky. Even this may be attempted by the r. bels, but at present the report in refersuce to it must be considered as purely sensational.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune NASHVILLE, NOV 1-Ten o'clock A. M.

Hood is across the river and moving north. He crossed at va lous points along the shoals between Decatur and Florence. Ample preparations are being made to settle him. It is the work of desperation on his part, and he will leave no stone unturned to accomplish something Troops have been concentrated at the proper places, and herman's army is in motion. I have, as yet, no particulars, but there is no teiling what a day may bring forth. The forces are all as stated above. It is the last rebei card, and they are playing it boldly, but it won't win.

NASHVILLE, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. Hood still remains on the north bank of the Tennessee iver, baving made no demonstration northward. His ob lect has not yet been ascertained though it is believed he s preparing a base of operations at Cherokee. All move ments of our troops would be contraband. No apprehen sion need be entertained of disaster, and if the rise in gold was caused by tears of the result here it has no toundatio Hood's force does not exceed thirty five thousand men al told, with thirty pieces of artillery.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. A rebel force is reported near Johnsonville, on the west side of the Tennessee river. Their camp-fires were seen last night about ten miles north, and to day they had pickets about two miles above the town on the river. The strength of this force is not known, but it is supposed to be only about five thousand men. They had not crossed the river yet, except a few small detachments. Scouts report that rebel soldiers say Hood is to co-operate with Forrest at this place. No fears are entertained for the safety of Johnson-ville. A portion of Hood's army is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Florence.

NASHVILLE, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. Despatches from Johnsonville this evening say that Leutenant commanding King has recaptured the steamer Venus, with two Parrot guns and about two hundred rounds of ammunition. The enemy are on the opposite side of the river, and the gunboats have engaged them The rebels have but one boat, the Undine. They have battery in position about six miles below, and it is expected they will try to plant one opposite the town to-night. For rest's and Roddy's commands are both there, and it is sup posed a small detachment on a conscripting and foraging expedition. The railroad to Atlanta is all right.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

A statement is published, purporting to have been made by M. M. Jones, now in prison at Washington, in which he is made to implicate Col. North by fixing upon him a knowledge of the existence of affidavits signed and black by Capt. Ottinet. This is directly contradictory of his declarations to me. In an interview with Jones at the 'Carroll Prison" on Tuesday last, I asked him if he had any knowledge of any affidavite signed in blank by Capt. Ottinet. He said he had, and after explaining the difficulty of procuring officers to take the affidavits of soldiers desiring to vote the Democratic ticket, and the obstacle interposed by Government officials, he stated in substance that they persuaded Ottinet to remain at the "sgency" s day or two for the purpose of administering the proper oaths to soldiers, and that at the end of that period Ottine came in "a little tight," and said he would sign some of those papers in blank and leave them, and did so. As Col. North had desied most solemnly all knowledge of any such thing, or of the existence of any such branks so agned, I asked Jones whether North had any knowledge of this thing, or of the existence of such papers. His re ply was that Col. North did not know it to his knowledge that Col. North had nothing to do with it, and, so far as Jones knew, was ignorant of it.

I deem this statement due to Col. North. W. F. ALLEN. New York, November 7, 1864.

ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.

Dr. E. W. Mobberly, John Smith, John Bartholaw, Dr. S. Leroy Swoomstedt, W. W. Walker, and Elisha Swoomley were arrested on Saturday last, by Brig. Gen. Tyler, commanding at the Relay House, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They were brought to Baltimore on Sunday, and locked up in the military prison to await trial. The charges egainst them were not made public. Dr. H. L. Bousief, of Frederick county, was also brought to Baltimore on Sunday morning, and placed in the military prison. The charge against him was not stated—Sun.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

From the Richmond Enquirer of November 3. A special despatch from near Plymouth, via Rocky

Mount, North Carolina, dated on the 31st ultime, says; "After three days' hard fighting the enemy passed up Middle river and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. Baker, commander of the garrison, fought until the ensmy's gunboats had passed our forts and dismantied all our guns in the barbor. An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss. Colonel Whitford acted with conspicuous bravery." As Middle river does not appear on the ordinary maps, and there may appear to be something of a paradox in the statement that gunboats went up one river and came down another, it is proper to state that there are three channels in the Roanoke at this point, separated by strips of land extending above Plymouth, the main channel passing by that place. Vessels according the middle channel would emerge above Plymouth and thus he chabled to descend emerge above Plymouth, and thus be enabled to descend in the rear of the place. Meantime, where was the Albe-

marle? From the Richmond Dispatch of November 3. The enemy have, it appears, retaken Plymouth, (North Carolina.) It will be remembered that this place was stormed last summer by Gen Hoke at the head of his brigade, and that, as a reward for his gallantry, he was promoted to the rank of Major General in the provisional army. The enemy, after three days' hard fighting, passed up Middle river, and on the 31st came down the Roznoke towards the forts. Our troops in the two forts—ene above and the other below Plymouth, on the Roanoke—were commanded by Gen. Baker, who fought until the upper fort had been passed and the lower one rendered useless by the dismounting of all the guns. We then evacuated the place under heavy shelling from the enemy's gunboats. Our loss was slight. Plymouth is a place of comparatively little importance to us, except as a check to the enemy's unboat excursions into the interior of the State of North

From the Richmond Examiner of November 3 There is an unofficial report that the small Confederate loss of artillery or stores, and that the Yankees have taken possession of the abandoned town. Plymouth is a small place on Albemarle Sound. To take it from the Yankees last spring we nearly lost Drury's Bluff. Its capture was one of the chief glories of Gen. Bragg's reign. By the way, is not Gen. Bragg now in command some where on the coast of North Carolina?

From the Richmond Dispatch of November 4. The capture of Plymouth (N. C.) by the enemy is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchful-ness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blocksding first in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plynouth. On the way they found a small boat contain six of our men in the river, stationed there as a picket guard ; but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Albemarle at her wharf, and, running the torpedo boat under her smidship, blew her up, causing damage from which she soon sunk. Infantry was stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sunk captured the whole of them; but no one was killed, and only one man wounded. There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six guaboats in the sound; but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roan-oke to them, and hence the fall of the town. It is understood that there were no lives lost on the Albemarle, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

ADVICES FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Examiner of November 3. A friend who left Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 27th ultime, gives us some interesting information of Hood's army, and of recent operations in North Georgia.

and of recent operations in North Georgis.

Hood's army laid encamped at Jackeonville, Alabams, for ten days. While there the men were under the most admirable discipline; not a depredation was committed The citizens appreciated this good conduct and opened their homes to the men, showing them every kindness and nospitality in their power.

On the 22d ultimo the army broke camp at Jacksonville and took up its line of march. By the following Tuesday (the 25th) it had completed its crossing of the

When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition. The men were in fine spirits and well equipped, the wegon trains ample and well provided, and every thing a perfect trim. There was no fear of our men not get ing a plenty to eat, a drove of some eight thousand fine eeves having been secured before the army was put into

There were some men left behind at Jacksonville for want of shoes and clothing, but these have been supplied, and the men have been sent forward to their commands. We are assured that the whole country has been cleared, and not a straggler or skulker remains behind. The men showed, indeed, no spirit to lag behind, but started off with great alacrity and spirit. The only thing that tended to dampen their enthusiasm was the fact that many of them had not been paid a cent for fifteen months; yet there was no querulousness or complaint—not a single murmir or whisper. Let the Government take steps to pay off these men, and Hood, says our informant, will have as fine an army as ever marched to the tap of the drum. It seems hard that these brave fellows who have borne the burden of a dozen battles, should be kept out of what little is due hem, and we hope our authorities will see that the neglect at once corrected.

The railroad from Dalton was most effectually destroyed y Hood. The track was torn up for a distance of thirty. eight miles; in fact, the whole way from Dalton up to within three hundred yards of Resson. The destruction was complete. The rails were torn up and bent, the ties burnt, the excavations filled up, and the tunnel blown into mass of ruins, the brick arches falling like the wall of a It is said that the damage to the road cannot be

epaired in less than two months. In destroying the railroad our men followed up the work to within a few hundred yards of Resacs. The enemy had mounted guns, but none of them commanded the railroad. Our men were all eager to attack and carry Reeaca, but Hood said that there was nothing the that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it

Gen. Beauregard had his headquarters at Jacksonville. but left soon after the army took up its line of march, to oin them in the field. His presence had inspired the peo-ple with the greatest confidence and hope

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennesses Wheeler's cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's, about twenty-two miles northwest of Jacksonville and about mid way between Gadsden and Centre, and drove them for five miles, killing and wounding a good many and capturing a number of prisoners.

Sherman is reported, our informant says, not to have nore than thirty-five thousand men. His army is said to demoralized, and his trains in a most wretched condidition. It was thought in Georgia and Alabama that Sherman would be forced to evacuate Atlanta. Northern papers received yesterday report that he has done so. The spirit of the people in Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Every thing wears a cheerful aspect, and it believed that the enemy will be driven soon out of Georgia. The greatest reaction has taken place in the popular mind since the fall of Atlanta, and the people of Georgia have no longer fears of being overrun and subju-gated by the Yankees. All along the route from Alabama

Richmond our friend says that there was the most buoyant and hopeful feeling exhibited by the people. Not a croaker showed himself. ANARCHY IN LOUISIANA. From the Louisian a Democrat.

ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 19, 1864 -The condition of ffairs of what was once the State of Louisiana is becom ing really alarming. The long-dreaded winter at hand, the town and country filled with a population whose prospects for a subsistence at best were precarious, but ren-dered doubly so now by the action of the Government; hundreds of families, many of those of soldiers, whose only means of living is the little store of Confederate money they, by the most pinching economy, had managed to save, is rendered worthless by the neglect of the Government in not providing the necessary facilities to enable them to exchange the old issues for the new None of the abrolute necessaries of life can be purchased with the old issue, and the people have none of the new, or any way of procuring it. The departments here are refusing it ing, the property of the military jurisdiction at the discount made by Congress. As for the State issue, that has all disappeared, through the energetic, well meant, and laudable zeal of the Government of the nation; and he therefore whose hopest anxiety for the credit of the tate is wichdrawing it from circulation. And as a last eather added to the camel's back, comes an official notifiation that from the 1st of December next the citizens must make the requisite arrangements to provide them-solves with beef. Now, we would ask, in the name of common sense, how is it to be done? We cannot purchase it in Texas with Confederate money, and certainly we have none else. Again, no wood for fuel can be had, though timber is plentiful and at hand; no labor, no axes, no transportation! Doubtless there are a few among us who will be enabled to pass through the winter without who will be enabled to pass through the winter without much actual suffering, but the majority, the mass of the people, must and will be upon the verge of starvation and freezing long before spring. Again, thieving, plunder, pilfering, and horsestealing seems to be the order of the day; not a night passes but some poor unfortunate has his horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters are suffered to go on as they now are, it will not be long before men will be knocked down in the streets in broad daylight and robbed. Misrule appears to be in the ascendant, and runs riot night and day. Is there no remedy? Cannot some one interpose and check it? God help the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate.

The trial of the New York State Agent commenced on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, before the Military Commission, of which Major General Doubleday is Presi dent and Col. John A. Foster Judge Advocate.

Col. Samuel North, the New York State Agent, Lev. Cohen, and M. M. Jones were arraigned upon the charge of defrauding the electoral rights of the soldiers and officers of the United States, and plead not guilty.

& Ransom H. Gillet, Esq. and John D. McPherson, Esq. appeared as counsel for the defence.

The following summary of the pleadings is taken from last evening's Republican :

Mr. GILLET plead that the court had no jurisdiction Mr. Gillet plead that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, for several reasons: First, that it had none over the parties; second, it had none upon the subject-matter; third, it was not within the jurisdiction of the National Government; fourth, the Government had never legislated thereon; and, fifth, that the tribunal was not instituted nor sanctioned by any law to try persons not in the military service, excepting spies; that a Federal tribunal had not in any way authority to try persons for crimes against State laws. That question has been adjudicated and put to a final decision by circuit courts and by the Supreme Court. The only act which is alleged to be violated is a statute of the state of New York, and be violated is a statute of the state of New York, and therefore a United States court, either civil or military, has no suthority to try such an offence. If the offence be not against the State of New York, it must be shown

statute law. It is not averred that the offence is one committed against the statute laws of the United States; and what, therefore, would be the consequence if the court assumed urisdiction in cases appertaining to the State of New York? Suppose it would adjudge the prisoners not guilty, would that stop the tongue of justice in New York? Suppose that it would declare the defendants guilty, must that pel justice in the State of New York to halt?

ffirmatively to be an offence against the United States

ompel justice in the State of New Assauraly, in case
If the tribunal assumed the right to act, surely, in case the prisoners are convicted, that penalty must be inflicted which the violated statute of New York prescribes, and none greater or less. It is the theory of all courts v have not general jurisdiction that the law governing any and every case, and giving them jurisdiction, must be spe cified in the record; and he wished to know by what au-thority the military commission acted in the matter—if by any other than the statute of New York, which was cited in the specification.

In the Mexican war George W. Hughes organized court martial at Puebla, and upon the conviction of certain parties inflicted certain punishments—whipping, for in-stance. It was then and there claimed that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, but no attention was paid to the argument, and the punishments were inflicted. Hughes afterwards came to this city, was sued, was tried by the Supreme Court, and was heavily mulcted.

In view of these considerations, he hoped that the pri-coners, who offended no law of the United States, would be allowed a trial before the proper court.

The Judge Advocate replied very succinctly, stating

that if military tribunals had no power over any but military persons, the court had no jurisdiction over innumers ble cases which it had fixed, among them guerrillas and traitors. In war times there are war powers, and the greater

portion of the Constitution, which was made for peac times and to which statute law is subservient, rei suspense, as was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Mott against Berdann. In 1862 Gen. Burnside issued an order which C. I. Vallandigham violated. Vallandigham was arrested, tried

and convicted. He applied for a writ of certiorari in the Circuit Court, and was refused because the court had no urisdiction in the case In times of war civil tribunals are displaced by military if it be deemed expedient, and the powers which may be

conferred on the military tribunals are vested in the Gen eral commanding.
Officers and soldiers in the service of the United States are entitled to its protection, and in the present case the crime of defrauding officers and soldiers of their elective frauchise was committed in the District of Columbiathe field-the scene of military actions, and a few month ago under siege, and a fortiori should the case come before

The Court was cleared for a decision, when it adjourned till Friday, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of giving the counsel for the defence an opportunity of replying to the Judge Advocate.

military tribunal.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS OF NEW YORK AGENTS

The trial of Col. Samuel North, the New York State agent, and of M. M. Jones and Levi Cohen, his associates was resumed on Friday morning before the Military Com. mission on F street, of which Maj. Gen. Doubleday is Pre eident and Col. John A. Foster Judge Advocate.

R. H. Gillet, Eq., the counsel for the defence, opened the argument by stating that the Dorr case before the Su preme Court, to which sllusion was made on yesterday by the Judge Advocate, had no applicability whatever to the present case. As to the question of the suspension of the Constitution, it had nothing to do with the case. As regards the case of Vallandigham, which was in stanced by the Judge Advocate, the order issued by Gen.

was tried and convicted. He applied for a writ of certiorari to the district court, not to the circuit court, as was stated. The court was one of appellate jurisdiction. It nals, whose finality was the Executive of the nation.

His learned adversary stated that the Constitution was one for peace. He thanked God that it was. Whether portions of that Constitution, however, could be suspended he would not discuss, because the question was not appo site to the issue, but would only announce his dissent such an opinion. tion to the soldier's right to vote, it does not be

In rela long to him as a soldier, but emanates from local constitu tions. As a soldier, the United States pass laws to protechim; but as a citizen of a State, the United States cannot legislate in reference to such citizenship. For the aggres ion of citizen's rights which might attach to a soldier the eovereign political community from which he hails proffers remedies. Who should ever suppose that a Federal Go-veroment like ours should attempt to attend to the minutise of the various States? The soldier should not be wronged, his franchise should not be transmelled, but the laws of the State to which he belongs ought and do afford ample pro tection. There is no danger that the soldiers' wrongs wil go unvindicated, and the argument of the soldiers' cannot confer upon the court jurisdiction.

To show that no court, no military court, had any power excepting that conferred by the authority creating it, (1st Kent, 388,) was quoted the text of Crouch in the case of the United States vs. Burr, which arose in the Circuit Court of Virginia in 1807, and the case of the United States vs. Hudson and Goodwin. These cases being of an early date of the Republic, the opinions of more recent authorities were cited by the counsel, among them the opinions of Judge Curtis and Senator Harlan.

To confirm these, an act of Congress, passed March, 1863, was read, showing clearly, according to Mr. Gillet's statement, that Congress has made distinctions betwee certain classes of prisoners—military, State, and political prisoners. Military prisoners are under the jurisdiction of military authorities. For the disposition of the other prisoners Congress has provided that they be tried by

other than military tribunals.

The question now remains: Are the defendants military prisoners ? If so, they must be tried according to the rules and articles of war. In the case of Vallandigham the law was made and published before he violated it. In this case the law, if there be one, was not known, was no made and published, as d could not, therefore, be violated If there be a law, a military law, giving this court juris diction, it is an ex post facto law, to which that glorious instrument, the Constitution, is opposed, and to which the moral sentiment of the American people is antagonistic As one wishing the success of our institutions and the tri umph of our arms, he hoped that ex post facto laws would not flourish nor receive the sanction of a cour composed of American citizens.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE replied that the circuit court i Ohio had refused to grant the writ of certiforari applied for by Vallandigham for two reasons: first, that they could not review the decisions of a military tribunal; and, se condly, that it had no jurisdiction in such matterscountenancing, and in the concommittant opinions declar

The counsel for defence stated that the dernier resort— the last court of appeals for military tribunals—was the Executive of the nation; and he therefore affirms his lief that there are war powers in the country, and that they are vested in the President. In regard to the suspense of a portion of the Constitu

tion, the instrument itself authorized laws to be passed which may be necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The word necessary implies any means. On this point citations were made by the Judge Advocate from the "war powers" by Solicitor Whiting, fortifying his position.

The opinions of Gen. Halleck and Dr. Lieber on martial law were quoted to show that the President, as conservator of the peace, must exercise, oftentimes, the most ex-traordinary war powers at his summons for the purpose of scattering the dangers and subduing the ills which threaten the public weal and safety.

It is said that Stonewall Jackson visited Baltimore two

years ago in disguise; would the prisoner's counsel con-tend that Stonewall could not be tried by a military commission because he was not in the military or nav The President of the Unite vice of the United States ? States thinks differently, and, assuming the war powers vested in him, ordered, on the 28th of January, 1864, a military commission, to convene in this city. A special order (41) issued from the War Department created this court and gave it authority to act. The gentleman wishes the offence to be tried in New York. No court of New

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN SOLDIERS VOTES. York could present an indictment in the case, because the

The court was cleared, and decided

The JUDGE ADVOCATE then moved that judgment should be pronounced upon the accused, on the ground that the plea against the jurisdiction was in the nature of a demurrer, and that the demurrer having been overruled, the prisoners had no right to plead further—the demurrer being an admission of the charge.

Mr. Giller stated that he had not demurred, and there-

fore he could plead not guilty. It is without parallel in judicial history for a court to condemn a man without a trial, without a particle of evidence when no demurrer was made. It is not the menner in which an enlightened tribunal of the United States should administer justice. If the case were disposed of without a hearing, would that produce beneficial results? He asked that he be allowed to obtain the authorities to prove that he had the

right of trial.
The JUDGE ADVOCATE stated that the counsel of the defence, in putting in a plea to the jurisdiction, had admit-ted the justness of the charges. It was a matter of favor with the court to grant a hearing.

The court was cleared; and, upon reopening, it was an nounced that the motion of the Judge Advocate that sentence be pronounced was denied.

The prisoners then put in the plea of not guilty.

On motion of Mr. GILLET to have the parties separately tried, the court was again cleared. The motion was denied.

Mr. McPherson moved that the Judge Advocate elec-

which of the parties arraigned is principal and which ac-Cessories.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE did not propose to change the tenor of the specifications, which is the simple one used

before military tribunals.

Mr. GILLET wished to know whether all were principals, and whether all were accessories. A different and distinct line of defence was applicable to each case. A person could not be indicted as a principal and as an ac-

cessory. He therefore thought that the court should require the Judge Advocate to specify the principal.

The court was cleared and the motion was denied.

The counsel desiring to consult with their clients, were granted permission by the court, which then took a recess

On the reassembling of the Commission, at three o'clock, the counsel for defence presented a list of seventeen witnesses whom they wished to be summoned, among them E. R. Fenton, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York; Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court; Col. J. A. Foster, Judge Advocate; John F. Seymour, brother of Governor Seymour of New York; Judge Purcell of this city and others of New York; Judge Purcell of this city and others of New York including

Purcell, of this city, and others of New York, including The JUDGE ADVOCATE said it was to be presumed the demand of counsel was made in good faith, but they had presented a long list of witnesses, as to character, mostly living at a distance in the State of New York—among them Schofield, who is one of the parties here indicted, and would be incompetent as a witness. He objected to running all over the country to secure witnesses for this purpose, which would cause delay, and he thought it looked a little bit as if it was for political effect.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY said two or three witnesses as to character was as good as a thousand. Mr. GILLET said there were several parties on trial and different witnesses would sustain the character of each

party in his locality. He thought if any thing was fair this

The JUDGE ADVOCATE said he did not think these dis tant witnesses were all necessary, as he was perfectly willing to admit that the character of Col. North had heretefore been unexceptionable; so also had that of Mr Jones, he believed; but of the others he knew little.

Mr. Giller explained that these proposed witnesses were of both political parties, living at the homes of the accused, and therefore most proper to testify in the matter. One of them also was the brother of the Governor of York, and could, as his secretary, testify as to the duties for which the accused were appointed The JUDGE ADVOCATE said he presumed it was not ne-

essary to prove the parties were the State agents. GILLET said it was emphatically denied that Col. North was an agent such as charged in the specifications to take the votes of soldiers, electors of New York. The first agent of New York here was appointed years before this law for soldiers' votes was passed, and not one of the persons here charged had been appointed by the Governor under it. One of them was a paymaster. As regards Mr. Schofield, it is only an assumption that he is one of the parties here charged, but if he is, then the Judge Advocate, as well as the defence, desires his presence. They intend to cover every hour of the time from the beginning to the end as to what was soing on in the room of the State. end, as to what was going on in the room of the State agency here, showing the whole business of the office, and that a gentleman, the political adversary of Col. North, was there during all the while in which the business of voting was being transacted, and showing what was the particular duty of each one of these parties, and that some were going out and around the city all the while to bring in the voters and get officers to attend there to administer

the oath, sign the papers, &c.

The court was then cleared to consider the question of permitting the call of these witnesses, but on its being reopened it was learned that they had reserved their de-

testimony for the presecution was then commenced. James O. Clephane, of this city, official reporter of the court, being sworn, testified to having seen M. M. Jones at the Old Capitol prison, when Jones made the statement, (which has been published as his confession,) at the time, and supposes Jones knew who Col. Foster was, and what his object. Witness took it down in stenography. The matter was not read over to Jones, but he had the power to reverse judgments in lower courts, but had no authority to review the decisions of military tribuhim. Did not write out the stenographic notes at the prison, and Jones did not read it. Witness wrote it out at home, and has the notes there.

Mr. GILLET called for the paper in question, holding that the paper here was no affidavit of the man Jones. He asked that the court should send for the original paper, in order that they might see what it really was, and that the two agreed. He desired it in order to go on with the cross-examination while the witness was here on the stand, and wished that a third party be sent for it.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE replied, repelling any imputation upon a sworn officer of the court, that he could not be trusted to go and fetch the paper himself; but he should not be surprised at any imputation upon the officers and members of this court, in view of the course pursued by counsel. He objected to the request on the ground that the paper was here in a proper way.

The court was cleared, and when reopened Lieut. Josiah L. Claghorn, quartermaster of the 89th U. S. colored troops, was sworn. He testified that about the 20th of last menth he called at the New York State Agency; saw Messrs. North, Jones, and another man name Murphy; witness said he came in to put in a proxy for vote; Murphy signed his name as witness to the power of attorney, and a form of oath was then administered to witness; no name was signed on the blank space left for the party to sign who administered the oath. At a second visit wit-ness saw North, Jones, and Cohn. There were a number of parties there getting commissions to go to the front to take soldiers' votes, and they had a letter from a lieutenant in the navy asking that an agent be sent to the United States steamer Brooklyn They said it would not do to let the Administration know about the Brooklyn, or they would have her removed. Col. North they had a convergence of the parties of the p wou'd have her removed. Col. North then had a conver sation with witness, and said they had a difficulty in get ting officers to take the affidavits, and that none were de tailed for the purpose (Witness was here shown a power of attorney, and said that it was the one he had signed.) He had the oath read over to him, and the papers were

On cross-examination, wituess said it was Mr. Jones who filled up the blanks, though Col. North was sometimes three feet from them, moving about. The paper would have been satisfactory to witness if it had been properly sworn to. It was not witnesses' design to send the paper away with that kind of oath in it, and after having it some hours at his room, gave it to Mr. Clarence Seward.

Mr. Clephane was then recalled, and produced his original notes of Jones's statement, which he read at length. Col. Ingraham, provost marshal of this District, sworn.
Testified that he received an order to arrest four parties,
two of whom, Col. North, and if he was not mistaken, Mr.
Cohn, and after the arrests were made left Lieutenant Hunt in charge, with orders to allow no one to enter. He afterwards, on the order of the Secretary of War, gave up the front room to the commissioners sent on from Nev

York, removing the papers to the back room, over which a guard was kept.

Lieut. H. L. Hunt, Adjutant of the Provost Marshal, testified to his having charge of the rooms and papers as above stated, and that finally he gave up certain blanks which mere found there. which were found there. The JUDGE ADVOCATE, at this point, (having appa

rently concluded the testimony for the prosecution,) said that he desired that the court would now give its decision in reg-rd to the summoning of the numerous witnesses for the defence. Mr. McPherson, of counsel for defence, said that he

merely wished to remark in regard to the blanks alluded to, that they were there to be used by the accused only for a legitimate purpose, and that their high character precluded their use in any other than an honorable way.

The Court decided to summon all of the witnesses asked for by the defence, and the case, to allow time therefor, was postponed until Monday, the 14th instant.

The Louisville Journal states that there were 63,323 hogsheads of tobacco sold in that city during the year which closed on November 1st, and the stock now on hand is 7.931. The increase of sales over last year is 26,610

Mr. Bowman, connected with the Louisville Democra office, met with a fatal accident on Sunday. He at-tempted to get out of his buggy, when his fowling piece, a double-barrelled gun, was accidentally discharged, both loads taking effect in his head and causing instant death. REVIEW OF MR. BOYCE'S LETTER

From the Charleston Mercury of October 13. When the war commenced there were reconstruction ists in the Government of the Confederate States-there were reconstructionists in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the Confederate States. No less than

three clauses in their Constitution look to this policy. The fury of the war and the detestable characteristics displayed by our Yankee foes in the progress of the war have kept down, heretofore, the developments of this policy. Our late military disasters have encouraged it to raise its head. The two most striking demonstrations it has given us are Vice President Stephens's Letter and Mr. Boyce's address to the President of the Confederate States. We have so lately opposed this policy, as advocated by the Vice President of the Confederate States, that in consid-ering Mr. Boyce's address we will only advert to positions

he has taken peculiar to himself.

Mr. Boyce's main positions are these: We of the Confederate States have a military despotism over us now, and we must have one forever unless we make a peace with the Yankees which will be satisfactory to them As he and every body else knows that the Yankees will not be satisfied with any peace which does not give them a reunion with us, the conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Boyce is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union with

Let us briefly examine the grounds for Mr. Boyce's policy of reconstruction. He asserts that we have now a despotism over us. Admit that this is true; it is a question very pertinent to its continuance—who put this des potism over us? That President Davis sought all the powers which Mr. Boyce alleges makes him a despot is undoubtedly true. But who gave them to him, and, when he assumed them, who countenanced and tolerated them, having the full constitutional power to suppress them? Indisputable facts answer—Congress!—Mr. Boyce himself. Congress has passed the laws which have estab-lished a despotism over us; and now we are told that, to get rid of it, we must fall into the arms of our cruel and morseless foe.

1. But let us take up, separately, the powers in the Executive which constitute the despotism over us. Mr. Boyce says: "Have you not carried conscription to its Boyce says: "Have you not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between seventeen and fifty subject to military authority? None are exempt upon any considerations of the public interests." The Constitution gives to Congress the power "to raise and support armies." The power is general. The calling out of all citizens between seventeen and fifty to defend the country establishes no despotism. It is the duty of all citizens, of all ages, to defend their country against invasion—more especially the citizens of a free against invasion—more especially the citizens of a free country, because they have more to fight for. The des-potic and unconstitutional feature in the conscription law Mr Boyce does not advert to. It is the power it claims, by exempting the officers of the State Governments, to abolish them. Whom the Government may exempt from abolish them. Whom the Government may exempt from conscription, it may conscribe. But this assertion of a power, not exercised, is no practical despotism.

2. "Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution?" Yes, certainly. But who compelled Congress and Mr. Boyce to violate the Constitution and lay direct taxes? They "compelled" themselves. They failed to lay any taxes collectable for two years, relying on the issue of Treasury notes to carry on the war. Of course this issue became enormous; and then, to rectify this issue, they violated the Constitution and laid direct taxes. If the chiest was the Constitution and laid direct taxes. If the object was to consolidate the Government in the laying of taxes the policy was admirable. As it is, the people of the Confederate States will pay the tax as a voluntary contribution to support the Government and to carry on the war. In so they are not bowing down to a despotism. They are making an offering of patriotism.

3. "Have we not issued such a vast amount of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it or to lose one third?" All true. But does this establish a despotism? Have not free governments, as well as despotisms, repudiated their debts, partially or entirely? It is not good faith we admit; but here, again, who did it? Who made the depreciation of paper money by failing to lay taxes, and then put upon us the shame of repudiation? The Govern-ment ought to have had a financial policy which would have saved us from such dishonorable expedients; but it was Congress and Mr. Boyce which passed the laws estab-

lishing it.
4. "Have we not seized all railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others?" As to the se zure and destruction of railroads in carrying on military operaand destruction of radroads in carrying on minute, tions, this is neither wrong nor unconstitutional. The Constitution expressly declares that "private property may be taken for public use," on just compensation. Nor, if be taken for public use," on just compensation. Nor, it railroads have been built by the military, is there any objection to it. An army may make any kind of road to carry on its operations. But Congress assumed the power to build railroads by appropriations from the Confederate treasury. This was unconstitutional, but it can hardly be said to have established a despotism in the Confede

racy.
5. "Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property at our own prices in our own money?" Not definitely. There can be an appeal to another tribunal, if the party whose property is impressed is dissatisfied with the prices offered by the Government. The act is justified by the clause in the Constitution above alluded to, by which the Government is authorized to take private property for public uses with compensation. It is the fruit of our inflated currency, and this of Congressiona

ency in not laying taxes in proper time. 6. "Have we not established a Government monopol of the exportation of the great supplies of the country Yes. And the Confederate Government, in our opinion, ought to have enforced this policy at the opening of the war by prohibiting the exportation of all cotton, &c. excepting by the Government and for Government purposes. By such a policy we might have shown that cotton was king, and have set up a financial policy which would have carried us with untarnished faith through the war, and made it replete with energy. Mr. Boyce will not question the constitutional power of Congress in a time

of war to prohibit exportations.

7. "Have we not suspended the writ of habeas corpus?"

Congress, at the instance of the President, did suspend this guarantee for personal liberty; but the last Congress.

The habeas corpus sed to continue the suspension. The habeas corpus act is now in full operation. We are now free of the depotism it did establish.

8 "Have we not introduced the passport system, which we used to think belonged exclusively to the iron despot-isms of Europe?" If we mistake not, a committee of Congress reported to that body that there was no law whatever authorizing this system. Why, then, has not Congress passed laws prohibiting it, and punishing those who set it up, and enforce it in the Confederacy? It is put in force, we understand, to detect deserters and stragglers from the army It is an expedient of war only. In

Europe it is an policy of peace. This makes a great dif-The brief review of Mr. Boyce's positions we have above aid before our readers we think establishes that we do not labor under so extensive and settled a despotism as to render it expedient that we should seek refuge in the arm of our Yankee enemies to save us from its evils, and that

Congress, as well as the President, is responsible for their THE OUTRAGE AT BALTIMORE.

We have seen no Baltimore paper containing an account of the Republican outrage, in breaking up a McClellan meeting, which was briefly chronicled in the Intelligencer of Saturday. The following is a Republican account of the disgraceful proceeding which was telegraphed to Phiadelphia: BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

The great Democratic mass meeting, advertised to take place to-night at the Maryland Institute, was short-lived. Albert Richey, of Baltimore, was chairman. He got up to make a speech, when shouts went up in all directions to make a speech, when shouts went up in all directions for Abraham Lincoln and the Union. Confusion soon grew confounded. Much consternation prevailed, and persons escaped in all directions. The only decoration was a small American flag about three feet long and two feet wide, big enough only for an excuse. It was seized by some parties and carried away amid shouts and confusion. The speakers quickly made their way out a rear door. Some persons were slightly bruised and otherwise injured in the crowd. In less than twenty minutes the entire audience dispersed and the hall was closed and darkned. No fordispersed and the hall was closed and darkened. No fur-ther difficulty occurred. It is not known who the parties were who created the difficulty. It is supposed the mea-gre decorations and absence of all patrictic insignis, ex-cept the very small flig, proved off-usive to some who wished to behold broader folds and a more profuse display of stars and stripes upon an occasion fraught with pa-triction. triotism.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. The McClellan mass meeting at the Maryland institute to night was broken up by formidable parties of men, who to night was broken up by formidable parties of men, who got into the hall apparently for that purpose. No speaking was allowed. Immediately after the meeting organized cheers for Abraham Lincoln and other adverse outeries were raised, and, the national flag being displayed, the cry was, "Traitors should not meet under that flag;" and it was taken and carried off by one of the ringleaders, who is said to be an attache of the custom-house. Pistols were flourished, and some Democrats knocked down, creating much excitement and indignation. The scene was fully up to our old Plug Ugly Know Nothing times.

COAL AT COST .- The Consumers' Mutual Coal Compan has leased from the owners a coal mine, of good qualify of coal, and in working order, in Schuylkill county, and propose to furnish coal at cost, or free from the charges of middlemen. The capital of the company is \$500,000, or 50,000 shares at \$10 a share.

The immigration to New York from Europe continues to flow in largely. The arrivals last week numbered 6 which makes the number since January 1st, 165,262.